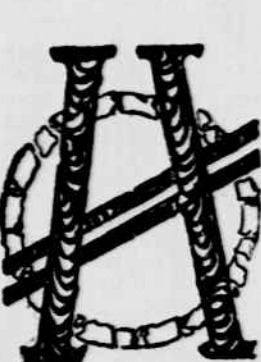




NOT Every Bold Deed in Army and Navy Merits a Medal—Distinction Made in Quality of Heroism Displayed and Rewards Given in Proportion—Various Medals Used by Uncle Sam—Recent Recipients and the Deeds for Which They Were Honored.



There and there in the military posts all over the land and on the decks of United States battleships on the sea, the medals of the nation are being worn by the brave men who have won them. The medals of the nation are being worn by the brave men who have won them. The medals of the nation are being worn by the brave men who have won them.

GOLD LIFE SAVING MEDAL.

REVERSE SIDE.

was in Hampton roads en route from the southern drill ground when fire broke out in a room directly beneath a magazine in which powerful explosives were stored. The commander-in-chief of the fleet was immediately signaled for aid. The North Dakota was ordered to leave the fleet formation, and the U. S. S. New Hampshire was sent nearer to assist it if it became possible to do so.

No help was necessary, but in order to save the ship and crew the room in which the fire was raging had to be flooded, drowning three men. This list of deaths would have been considered a heavy loss had it not been for the six sailors named above, who worked valiantly amid the explosives to prevent complete disaster. Several of them were injured more or less severely.

A pitiful note underlies this disaster, as it has been, and probably always will be, impossible to determine whether or not the three men in the fire-room were killed or knowingly gave their lives for their comrades might escape. Whatever may have been the case, while the government was unable to give them medals, at least they have gone down to history as heroes.

The medals these men will receive mark the highest award which can be won by a sailor in time of peace. It is the medal of honor. And each medal is accompanied by a gift of \$100. If possible, all six men will be called to Washington and the presentation made by the president of the United States before the entire cabinet.

The soldiers who recently won medals earned them by bravely fighting in Alaska. Stationed in Minto, a little telegraph station fifty miles from Fairbanks, with the four outposts, they were called to fight the fire in a vain endeavor to get dry. As soon as he could walk he started out, and the others followed him. The fire was so hot that the men were forced to leave shelter when the thermometer was under forty degrees below zero. The fire was so hot that the men were forced to leave shelter when the thermometer was under forty degrees below zero.

The soldiers discovered that both the fire and the cold were too much for them. They were forced to leave shelter when the thermometer was under forty degrees below zero. The fire was so hot that the men were forced to leave shelter when the thermometer was under forty degrees below zero.

carried him to Fairbanks, where his life was saved. The trip was made when it was fifty-eight degrees below zero—so cold that several of the dogs were frozen. The man's recovery was marred only by the loss of one foot.

Each of the soldiers will receive a parchment "certificate of merit," signed by the President and Secretary of War, a bronze medal and \$2 a month additional salary. This certificate and medal is the only award the War Department proper makes, with the exception of the life-saving medal, which belongs really to both arms of the service and is awarded by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The army "certificate of merit" list numbers scarcely more than 200, although they have been issued a considerable number of years. The navy medals of honor have been presented to less than 175 sailors for bravery in time of peace, while only 46 have received life-saving medals. Of these, 12 are silver and 6 of gold. The list in the army is still smaller. The Navy Department also makes one other recognition of valor in its ranks. "Letters of commendation" are sent to sailors who perform heroic deeds in time of war or of peace. Their total, however, is far greater than that of the medals for as many as three a week are now awarded, and have been for a number of years.

December 13 last William E. Snyder, chief electrician of the U. S. S. Birchenhead was presented with a bronze medal of honor by President Taft in person. Snyder was ordered to report to the president of the United States, and he was escorted to the White House by a commander of the navy. Snyder was presented with a bronze medal of honor by President Taft in person.

Snyder at the time was in the wireless cabin. He heard a cry for help, and he jumped overboard from the forecastle with all his clothes on. His struggle to reach the drowning man was a heroic one. Snyder was presented with a bronze medal of honor by President Taft in person.

SHIPS CREW DRAWN UP



FOR A MEDAL PRESENTATION

WILLIAM F. SNYDER
WHO HAS TWICE BEEN AWARDED
LIFE SAVING MEDAL

water making traffic perilous and slow. The schooner Myronus, and the captain of the latter craft was thrown overboard by rough weather in the Potomac river and capsized. One of the men disappeared, but Lester, who was in the party, seeing in our projecting from the water the upper deck, swimming to the helpless captain, who was unable to swim, he supported him until a boat came to their aid. In Panama another drama resulted in the presentation of a gold medal. This happened in March 1909, and has to do with the rate of more than ten miles an hour, when a man fell overboard. Immediately the captain, who was in the party, saw the man floating in the water, and he jumped overboard to rescue him. The man was rescued, and the captain was awarded a gold medal.

In Long Island sound, in the early part of the season, a thick fog had settled over the water, and the captain of the schooner Myronus, and the captain of the latter craft was thrown overboard by rough weather in the Potomac river and capsized. One of the men disappeared, but Lester, who was in the party, seeing in our projecting from the water the upper deck, swimming to the helpless captain, who was unable to swim, he supported him until a boat came to their aid.

SHIPS CREW DRAWN UP



FOR A MEDAL PRESENTATION

WILLIAM F. SNYDER
WHO HAS TWICE BEEN AWARDED
LIFE SAVING MEDAL

water making traffic perilous and slow. The schooner Myronus, and the captain of the latter craft was thrown overboard by rough weather in the Potomac river and capsized. One of the men disappeared, but Lester, who was in the party, seeing in our projecting from the water the upper deck, swimming to the helpless captain, who was unable to swim, he supported him until a boat came to their aid.

In Long Island sound, in the early part of the season, a thick fog had settled over the water, and the captain of the schooner Myronus, and the captain of the latter craft was thrown overboard by rough weather in the Potomac river and capsized. One of the men disappeared, but Lester, who was in the party, seeing in our projecting from the water the upper deck, swimming to the helpless captain, who was unable to swim, he supported him until a boat came to their aid.

SHIPS CREW DRAWN UP



FOR A MEDAL PRESENTATION

WILLIAM F. SNYDER
WHO HAS TWICE BEEN AWARDED
LIFE SAVING MEDAL

water making traffic perilous and slow. The schooner Myronus, and the captain of the latter craft was thrown overboard by rough weather in the Potomac river and capsized. One of the men disappeared, but Lester, who was in the party, seeing in our projecting from the water the upper deck, swimming to the helpless captain, who was unable to swim, he supported him until a boat came to their aid.

In Long Island sound, in the early part of the season, a thick fog had settled over the water, and the captain of the schooner Myronus, and the captain of the latter craft was thrown overboard by rough weather in the Potomac river and capsized. One of the men disappeared, but Lester, who was in the party, seeing in our projecting from the water the upper deck, swimming to the helpless captain, who was unable to swim, he supported him until a boat came to their aid.

SILVER LIFE-SAVING MEDAL
OBVERSE SIDE

REVERSE SIDE

Washington. One of the boys clung to the canoe, while the other got out to swim ashore. But he soon showed signs of exhaustion. Foy and Kirwan, seeing the situation, immediately stripped and plunged into the cold water. When the swimmer was reached, they were exhausted, but they were not deterred. They were not deterred. They were not deterred.

There is considerable difference in the design of the medals awarded by the departments for deeds of valor. The gold life-saving medal costs \$20 and is hung from a red ribbon. The silver one costs but \$16 and is hung on light blue ribbon. Both are round and attached to an elaborately cut bar showing an eagle's head surrounded by laurel wreath. The medal is pendent from its bill.

The gold medals show on the obverse side a woman in flowing garments floating on the surface of the water and aiding a drowning man. The inscription on both sides are similar to those on the gold medal. On the reverse side a laurel wreath encloses a vacant space intended for the name of the recipient.

The medal of honor of the Navy Department is of bronze. It is a circular medal, and is hung from a white and blue ribbon by an anchor. The ribbon is crossed by two bars, one bearing a star. The medal is surrounded by a laurel wreath. The inscription on both sides are similar to those on the gold medal. On the reverse side a laurel wreath encloses a vacant space intended for the name of the recipient.

These medals are to be worn only when the sailor or soldier is in full-dress uniform. Accompanying each medal is a piece of ribbon to be worn every day. With the army medal it is a band of ribbon, and with the navy medal it is a band of ribbon. The ribbon is crossed by two bars, one bearing a star. The medal is surrounded by a laurel wreath. The inscription on both sides are similar to those on the gold medal. On the reverse side a laurel wreath encloses a vacant space intended for the name of the recipient.

There are always a great many inquiries regarding medals for deeds of valor. The gold life-saving medal costs \$20 and is hung from a red ribbon. The silver one costs but \$16 and is hung on light blue ribbon. Both are round and attached to an elaborately cut bar showing an eagle's head surrounded by laurel wreath. The medal is pendent from its bill.

At the end of the season and before the severe weather of winter arrives the lawn should be given a good top-dressing of barnyard manure. This should be applied in the autumn, before the first frost, and it is not thoroughly rotted. Otherwise a quantity of weed seeds is likely to be introduced, and the dressing would likely prove more harmful than beneficial.

There are many other weeds besides the two just mentioned that are a constant trouble in the lawn, not only in the spring, but also in the summer and autumn. Among the most important are the dandelion, the chickweed, the ox-eye daisy and yarrow. While it is quite possible to eradicate these by the use of a chemical compound, it is much more likely that the weeds will be introduced by the use of a chemical compound.

There are many other weeds besides the two just mentioned that are a constant trouble in the lawn, not only in the spring, but also in the summer and autumn. Among the most important are the dandelion, the chickweed, the ox-eye daisy and yarrow. While it is quite possible to eradicate these by the use of a chemical compound, it is much more likely that the weeds will be introduced by the use of a chemical compound.

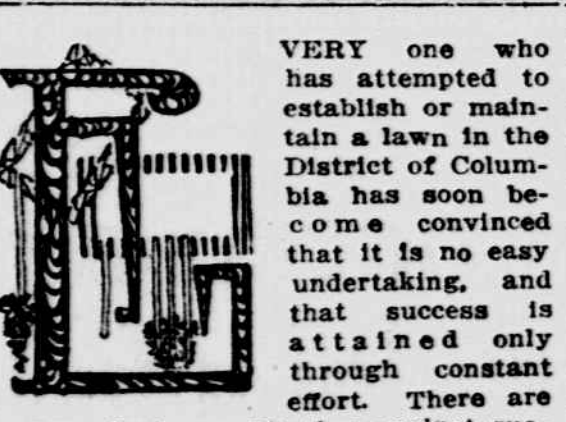
There are many other weeds besides the two just mentioned that are a constant trouble in the lawn, not only in the spring, but also in the summer and autumn. Among the most important are the dandelion, the chickweed, the ox-eye daisy and yarrow. While it is quite possible to eradicate these by the use of a chemical compound, it is much more likely that the weeds will be introduced by the use of a chemical compound.

There are many other weeds besides the two just mentioned that are a constant trouble in the lawn, not only in the spring, but also in the summer and autumn. Among the most important are the dandelion, the chickweed, the ox-eye daisy and yarrow. While it is quite possible to eradicate these by the use of a chemical compound, it is much more likely that the weeds will be introduced by the use of a chemical compound.

There are many other weeds besides the two just mentioned that are a constant trouble in the lawn, not only in the spring, but also in the summer and autumn. Among the most important are the dandelion, the chickweed, the ox-eye daisy and yarrow. While it is quite possible to eradicate these by the use of a chemical compound, it is much more likely that the weeds will be introduced by the use of a chemical compound.

To Establish and Maintain a Lawn in Washington

By R. A. Oakley, United States Department of Agriculture, Lawn Specialist on the Garden Council of the People's Gardens.



VERY one who has attempted to establish or maintain a lawn in the District of Columbia has soon become convinced that it is no easy undertaking, and that success is attained only through constant effort. There are so many factors militating against success, unfavorable climatic conditions, poor soil and prevalence of weeds, that many are discouraged before they have fairly begun. Our climatic and soil conditions are such that it is no easy undertaking, and that success is attained only through constant effort.

The conditions here are such that we have come to regard a lawn as perfect when it consists of a close sod of grass, well kept and of good color. These qualities, it is true, are highly desirable, but, in addition, there must be a fitness of texture, which, in the last analysis, represents the acme of success in lawn making.

While it is possible to attribute all our failures to unfavorable climatic conditions, it is too frequently the case that investigation that our poor lawns are due, for the most part, either to lack of effort or to a lack of proper preparation. There are a sufficient number of really fine lawns in this city to convince even the most skeptical that a good lawn is not an impossibility.

There is no royal road to success in lawn making, but there are a few simple practices applicable to our conditions that, if followed will vastly improve the appearance of the lawns of Washington.

One of the fundamental difficulties in connection with the maintenance of lawns in this section lies in the management of the soil. It is too frequently the case that clay from the bottom of excavations is used to form the top soil for the lawn. A worse beginning than this could not be made. The original top soil at best is poor enough, but when the soil from the excavations is used it is unreasonable to expect grass to succeed on it. The first step then in making a lawn is to secure a fertile, well drained soil.

ever, before this is done air-laked lime or chemical lime should be applied liberally. This lime not only improves the mechanical condition of the soil, but also sweetens it, and greatly induces other lawn grasses.

After the lime and fertilizers are well incorporated, the soil should be allowed to settle thoroughly before the seed is sown. Rolling is frequently valuable in bringing the seed into contact with the subsoil, but this must be done with care. Too much attention cannot be given to the preparation of the soil, for upon this largely depends the future of the lawn.

When a new lawn is started the seed should be sown in the autumn, usually in September. In this connection the choice of seed is an extremely important matter, and a few suggestions along this line may be of some value. There is but a limited list of grasses to choose from, and the selection of the best is a difficult task. The seed should be sown in the autumn, usually in September.

Experience gained from careful tests and observation has indicated pretty definitely that the following mixture is in general the most satisfactory for all conditions in the District of Columbia: Kentucky blue grass..... 15 pounds
Red clover..... 15 pounds
White clover..... 1 pound

Where it is possible to secure pure seed of creeping red grass or Rhode Island bent grass, it may be substituted for redtop, using six pounds instead of three. They are both fine-leaved firm and more desirable than redtop, but the seed of both is expensive, and the seed of the Rhode Island bent grass is particularly so. If the seed is not expensive, it is better to use it, as it is getting the true variety in either case when ordering them. Therefore, for the best results, use the Rhode Island bent grass, if it is not too expensive. If it is too expensive, use the Kentucky blue grass. If it is too expensive, use the Rhode Island bent grass.

For starting a new lawn excellent results may be obtained by adding a small quantity of Italian ryegrass to the above mixture, not more than two or three pounds to the proportion given. The ryegrass comes in quickly and protects the finer, slow-growing grasses until they are well established, and then being an annual or biennial, it disappears. It is to be much preferred to rye, winter oats or other nurse crops that are commonly used. For a lawn containing one thousand square feet, two to three pounds of mixed seed is an ample quantity. The seed should be sown very evenly, and covered lightly with a weeder.

if the lawn is large, or with the ordinary garden rake if the lawn is small. This fertilizer can best be applied on a small lawn in a solution by means of a sprayer, or on a large lawn by means of a hand broadcast machine. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain.

The above are only a few suggestions for starting a lawn. As a matter of fact, the most important practical problem in this city is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence, for there are comparatively few who will go to the trouble and expense of breaking up and reseeded again, even if this course should give the best ultimate results. It is impossible to materially improve a large percentage of the lawns of Washington without a complete overhauling, and when this is done it is only a waste of time and money to try to improve them. Improvement can be brought about by reseeding, fertilizing and proper management. In the case of the lawns of Washington, the most important practical problem is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence.

When the stand of grass is thin over entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a special seeder that cuts into the old sod can be used very satisfactorily. By using this seeder, the seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the clipping should be removed after mowing. In general this should be done, especially during wet weather, since the clippings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass. On the other hand, where the grass is thin, they can frequently be allowed to remain with benefit. The new seedlings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be closely followed. Beginning in the early spring, the first step is to remove with a rake the top dressing that has been applied the fall before. This should be done carefully, so as to injure the sod as little as possible. Even though the top-dressing has been rich in fertilizing elements or the soil is already reasonably fertile, it is usually advisable to apply nitrate of soda at the rate of about five pounds for

an area of 1,000 square feet when the grass is in the early spring. This fertilizer can best be applied on a small lawn in a solution by means of a sprayer, or on a large lawn by means of a hand broadcast machine. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain.

The above are only a few suggestions for starting a lawn. As a matter of fact, the most important practical problem in this city is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence, for there are comparatively few who will go to the trouble and expense of breaking up and reseeded again, even if this course should give the best ultimate results. It is impossible to materially improve a large percentage of the lawns of Washington without a complete overhauling, and when this is done it is only a waste of time and money to try to improve them. Improvement can be brought about by reseeding, fertilizing and proper management. In the case of the lawns of Washington, the most important practical problem is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence.

When the stand of grass is thin over entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a special seeder that cuts into the old sod can be used very satisfactorily. By using this seeder, the seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the clipping should be removed after mowing. In general this should be done, especially during wet weather, since the clippings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass. On the other hand, where the grass is thin, they can frequently be allowed to remain with benefit. The new seedlings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be closely followed. Beginning in the early spring, the first step is to remove with a rake the top dressing that has been applied the fall before. This should be done carefully, so as to injure the sod as little as possible. Even though the top-dressing has been rich in fertilizing elements or the soil is already reasonably fertile, it is usually advisable to apply nitrate of soda at the rate of about five pounds for

an area of 1,000 square feet when the grass is in the early spring. This fertilizer can best be applied on a small lawn in a solution by means of a sprayer, or on a large lawn by means of a hand broadcast machine. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain.

lawn than in any other phase of its management. The practice of sprinkling is almost universally followed, is a fundamental error, and is a waste of money. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain.

The above are only a few suggestions for starting a lawn. As a matter of fact, the most important practical problem in this city is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence, for there are comparatively few who will go to the trouble and expense of breaking up and reseeded again, even if this course should give the best ultimate results. It is impossible to materially improve a large percentage of the lawns of Washington without a complete overhauling, and when this is done it is only a waste of time and money to try to improve them. Improvement can be brought about by reseeding, fertilizing and proper management. In the case of the lawns of Washington, the most important practical problem is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence.

When the stand of grass is thin over entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a special seeder that cuts into the old sod can be used very satisfactorily. By using this seeder, the seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the clipping should be removed after mowing. In general this should be done, especially during wet weather, since the clippings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass. On the other hand, where the grass is thin, they can frequently be allowed to remain with benefit. The new seedlings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be closely followed. Beginning in the early spring, the first step is to remove with a rake the top dressing that has been applied the fall before. This should be done carefully, so as to injure the sod as little as possible. Even though the top-dressing has been rich in fertilizing elements or the soil is already reasonably fertile, it is usually advisable to apply nitrate of soda at the rate of about five pounds for

an area of 1,000 square feet when the grass is in the early spring. This fertilizer can best be applied on a small lawn in a solution by means of a sprayer, or on a large lawn by means of a hand broadcast machine. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain.

cate it. Even when this is done, care must be taken to remove all the roots or the grass will again gain a foothold and soon be as troublesome as before. The mud is a very good lawn grass in the south, but in the District of Columbia it can be considered only as a weed in lawns.

There are many other weeds besides the two just mentioned that are a constant trouble in the lawn, not only in the spring, but also in the summer and autumn. Among the most important are the dandelion, the chickweed, the ox-eye daisy and yarrow. While it is quite possible to eradicate these by the use of a chemical compound, it is much more likely that the weeds will be introduced by the use of a chemical compound.

The above are only a few suggestions for starting a lawn. As a matter of fact, the most important practical problem in this city is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence, for there are comparatively few who will go to the trouble and expense of breaking up and reseeded again, even if this course should give the best ultimate results. It is impossible to materially improve a large percentage of the lawns of Washington without a complete overhauling, and when this is done it is only a waste of time and money to try to improve them. Improvement can be brought about by reseeding, fertilizing and proper management. In the case of the lawns of Washington, the most important practical problem is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence.

When the stand of grass is thin over entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a special seeder that cuts into the old sod can be used very satisfactorily. By using this seeder, the seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the clipping should be removed after mowing. In general this should be done, especially during wet weather, since the clippings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass. On the other hand, where the grass is thin, they can frequently be allowed to remain with benefit. The new seedlings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be closely followed. Beginning in the early spring, the first step is to remove with a rake the top dressing that has been applied the fall before. This should be done carefully, so as to injure the sod as little as possible. Even though the top-dressing has been rich in fertilizing elements or the soil is already reasonably fertile, it is usually advisable to apply nitrate of soda at the rate of about five pounds for

lawn than in any other phase of its management. The practice of sprinkling is almost universally followed, is a fundamental error, and is a waste of money. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain.

The above are only a few suggestions for starting a lawn. As a matter of fact, the most important practical problem in this city is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence, for there are comparatively few who will go to the trouble and expense of breaking up and reseeded again, even if this course should give the best ultimate results. It is impossible to materially improve a large percentage of the lawns of Washington without a complete overhauling, and when this is done it is only a waste of time and money to try to improve them. Improvement can be brought about by reseeding, fertilizing and proper management. In the case of the lawns of Washington, the most important practical problem is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence.

When the stand of grass is thin over entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a special seeder that cuts into the old sod can be used very satisfactorily. By using this seeder, the seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the clipping should be removed after mowing. In general this should be done, especially during wet weather, since the clippings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass. On the other hand, where the grass is thin, they can frequently be allowed to remain with benefit. The new seedlings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be closely followed. Beginning in the early spring, the first step is to remove with a rake the top dressing that has been applied the fall before. This should be done carefully, so as to injure the sod as little as possible. Even though the top-dressing has been rich in fertilizing elements or the soil is already reasonably fertile, it is usually advisable to apply nitrate of soda at the rate of about five pounds for

an area of 1,000 square feet when the grass is in the early spring. This fertilizer can best be applied on a small lawn in a solution by means of a sprayer, or on a large lawn by means of a hand broadcast machine. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain.

lawn than in any other phase of its management. The practice of sprinkling is almost universally followed, is a fundamental error, and is a waste of money. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain.

The above are only a few suggestions for starting a lawn. As a matter of fact, the most important practical problem in this city is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence, for there are comparatively few who will go to the trouble and expense of breaking up and reseeded again, even if this course should give the best ultimate results. It is impossible to materially improve a large percentage of the lawns of Washington without a complete overhauling, and when this is done it is only a waste of time and money to try to improve them. Improvement can be brought about by reseeding, fertilizing and proper management. In the case of the lawns of Washington, the most important practical problem is not the starting, but the improvement and maintenance of lawns already in existence.

When the stand of grass is thin over entire lawn or a greater portion of it, a special seeder that cuts into the old sod can be used very satisfactorily. By using this seeder, the seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed. The seed can be put into the ground in good condition for germination, and can be evenly distributed.

There is some difference of opinion as to whether the clipping should be removed after mowing. In general this should be done, especially during wet weather, since the clippings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass. On the other hand, where the grass is thin, they can frequently be allowed to remain with benefit. The new seedlings, if left on the lawn, are likely to mold under such conditions and materially injure the grass.

The management of the lawn after it is once established is an extremely important matter, and there are a few general practices that should be closely followed. Beginning in the early spring, the first step is to remove with a rake the top dressing that has been applied the fall before. This should be done carefully, so as to injure the sod as little as possible. Even though the top-dressing has been rich in fertilizing elements or the soil is already reasonably fertile, it is usually advisable to apply nitrate of soda at the rate of about five pounds for

an area of 1,000 square feet when the grass is in the early spring. This fertilizer can best be applied on a small lawn in a solution by means of a sprayer, or on a large lawn by means of a hand broadcast machine. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain. It is important to insure even distribution of the fertilizer, and also to insure that it is applied to the grass during the season, but that it does not wash away in heavy rain.